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U.S. Outlines Emigré's Ties to F.B.I.

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LOS ANGELES, April 7 — Government documents filed in connection with the espionage trial of Svetlana Ogorodnikov shed new light on her activities and her relationship with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mrs. Ogorodnikov, a Soviet immigrant, was arrested in October along with her husband, Nikolay, and Richard W. Miller, an agent in the counter-espionage unit of bureau's Los Angeles office. Mr. Miller became the first bureau agent to be charged with spying when he was accused of conspiracy to commit espionage with the émigré couple.

Opening arguments are to begin Thursday in the couple's trial. Mr. Miller's trial date has not been set.

The new information was contained in four briefs and a memorandum filed by the Government with the Federal District Court on March 22.

Conflicting Assertions

Mrs. Ogorodnikov, 34 years old, has been portrayed by both defense and prosecution lawyers as having extensive contacts among Russian émigrés in Los Angeles and Soviet consular officials in San Francisco. She contends that she was operating as an informant for the F.B.I. but the Government charges that she was spying.

The memorandum provided the Government's clearest statement to date of its stake in the case. It said "the highest priority" of Soviet intelligence in the United States was "the penetration of the American counter-intelligence services, namely the F.B.I. and the C.I.A." It said these agencies are "the first line of defense" for this country's technological and military secrets.

Mr. Miller was a "classic target" for Soviet recruitment, the memorandum said, because he had access to sensitive materials relating to the national defense.

Statements to Bureau Agent

One of the Government documents asserted that the it wanted to present as evidence statements Mrs. Ogorodnikov made to an F.B.I. agent beginning in 1962, despite the fact that the agent told her twice that year that any information she gave the bureau would be held in confidence. The Government said that the fact that she gave information to the F.B.I. did not mean that she was not a spy, because spies often use such tactics.

The Government submitted with the briefs an unsigned declaration it said came from John E. Hunt, another agent in the counter-espionage office. That statement said Mr. Hunt continued to have meetings with Mrs. Ogorodnikov after January, 1963, when he was relieved of his assignment to her case. This statement gave no further information about the meetings except to say that they were "at her specific request."

Mr. Hunt has not been charged with any wrongdoing. He recently retired from the bureau.

The Government has said Mrs. Ogorodnikov "carried on a sexually intimate relationship" with Mr. Miller but denied her assertion that she had such relationship with Mr. Hunt. Last month Federal District Judge David V. Kenyon Jr. issued an gag order barring parties in the case or their lawyers from publicly discussing it.

The Ogorodnikovs and Mr. Miller are accused of conspiracy to obtain secret national defense information for transmission to the Soviet Union and are also charged with bribery in connection with a what the Government said was an agreement to pay Mr. Miller \$85,000 for his cooperation. All three have denied the charges.

The Government documents, which said Mr. Hunt was assigned to Mrs. Ogorodnikov from early 1962 through January 26, 1963, said he told her in March 1962 that any information she provided to the F.B.I. would be held in confidence and that her identity as an F.B.I. source would be protected. In August that year, the documents said, she was told she would never be required to testify in any court proceeding.

But in September, 1962, Mr. Hunt, on instructions from Joseph Mellitt, assistant special agent in charge of the Los Angeles office, informed Mrs. Ogorodnikov that he had no authority to make such assurances, and that he could not promise that her remarks

would be kept confidential or her identity protected.

The unsigned statement from Mr. Hunt said he had told Mrs. Ogorodnikov on Sept. 14, 1962, that "she might be required to testify at a legal proceeding."

'Romantic Relationship'

The Government also asserted in another document that Mrs. Ogorodnikov made a trip to Moscow in October 1963 in which "she was interrogated by the K.G.B. regarding her claim that she was involved in a romantic relationship with an F.B.I. agent." The Government did not identify the agent.

It further asserted that "members of the Ogorodnikov family" had traveled to the Soviet Union nine times in the past four years.

In another of the documents submitted March 22, the Government said Mrs. Ogorodnikov's lawyers had indicated they planned to assert at her trial that Government agents had entrapped her.